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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

9 - 15 August

1948

Number 85

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The below-listed instructions were issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governments, during the period indicated.

12 July - 17 July

16 July 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural
(Ji-hatsu No. 451) Governors

Subject: Forwarding of list of figure-work on the
nation-wide simultaneous investigation of orphans.

19 July - 24 July

19 July 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Head of each depart-
(Kai-hatsu No. 648) ment or bureau

Subject: Investigation into business expense

20 July 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Head of each depart-
(Kai-hatsu No. 650) ment or bureau

Subject: Application of Law No. 171 of 1947.

July 20, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Governor, Saitama
(Kai-hatsu No. 653) Prefecture

Subject: Concerning the contract price for goods of which
the sum is not controlled.

July 20, 1948 From: Chief, Account Section To: Governor, Aomori
(Kai-hatsu No. 655) Prefecture

Subject: Field examination of accounts by the
Board of Audit.

July 21, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Governors, Shiga &
(Kai-hatsu No. 657) Nara Prefectures

Subject: Field examination of accounts by the
Board of Audit.

July 24, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Governor of Yama-
(Kai-hatsu No. 665) guchi Prefecture

Subject: Reply concerning the contract price for
goods of which the sum is not controlled.

July 19, 1948 From: Director Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Each
(Yo-hatsu No. 954) Prefecture

Subject: Amendment to enforcement regula-
tions relative to Health Center Law and others.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Each
(Yo-hatsu No. 957) Prefecture

Subject: Amendment to the regulations con-
cerning the divisions of the Ministry of Welfare.

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July 20, 1948
(Yo-hatsu No. 960)

From: Director of Disease Prevention Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Information on the monthly reports
on the business of health centers

July 21, 1948
(Yo-hatsu No. 969)

From: Director of Disease Prevention Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Investigations into B.C.G.
inoculation

July 22, 1948
(Yo-hatsu No. 978)

From: Director of Disease Prevention Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Contract with the insured concerning
medical treatment according to Health,
Seamen's and National Health Insurance.

July 19, 1948
(Yaku-hatsu No. 2)

From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Decision on allocation of design-
ated supplies (medical drugs) permitted
to be distributed.

July 22, 1948
(Yaku-hatsu No. 7)

From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Amendment to regulations governing
the distribution of medical supplies.

July 22, 1948
(Yaku-hatsu No. 8)

From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Disposal of medical supplies owned
by dissolved organizations.

July 22, 1948
(Yaku-hatsu No. 17)

From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Control over bad medical supplies.

July 19, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No. 1100)

From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau

To: Governor Niigata
Pref. & 1 other
prefecture

Subject: Allocation of IAPA relief goods.

July 20, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No. 1103)

From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau

To: Governor of Hokkaido
& 10 other Prefec-
tures.

Subject: Allocation of bleaching powder to work shops.

July 20, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No. 1104)

From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau

To: Governor Gumma
Prefecture

Subject: Granting of standard sum of livelihood
aid allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.

July 20, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No. 1105)

From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau

To: Governor Ishikawa
Prefecture

Subject: Application for the acknowledgment of the limit of
the actual cost to be compensated for under the Disaster
Relief Law.

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July 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Kochi
(Sha-hatsu No. 1109) Prefecture

Subject: Report on commendation according to Regulation
on Commendation

July 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Osaka &
(Sha-hatsu No. 1125) Nagano Prefecture

Subject: Allocation of materials for toilet articles
to give for vocational training.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor of Each
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 109) Prefecture

Subject: Information and dissemination of the purpose
of the Welfare Committeemen's Law.

July 21, 1948 From: Director Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Each
(Ji-hatsu No. 459) Prefecture

Subject: Authorization of facilities for children's welfare
which have relations to more than two prefectures.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo
(Ji-hatsu No. 462) and Osaka Pref.

Subject: Allocation of IARA relief goods.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Tochigi
(Ji-hatsu No. 470) and 4 other Pref.

Subject: Allocation of bicycles for the last quarter of 1947.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor, Kagawa
(Ji-hatsu No. 477) Prefecture.

Subject: Conference on the employment of childrens'
welfare officers.

July 23, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Each
(Ji-hatsu No. 471) Prefecture

Subject: Advice for immediate installation of full-time
staffs for local children's welfare agencies,
children's welfare officers and personnel of
child welfare station (Including homes for tem-
porary protection).

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Each
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 34) Prefecture

Subject: Request for investigations concerning the
enforcement of the Children's Welfare Law.

July 23, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Each
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 35) Prefecture

Subject: Investigation into the present condition
of Child Welfare Station

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July 20, 1948
(Ho-hatsu No. 12)

From: Director, Insurance Bureau

To: Chief of Insurance
Section, each Pref.
Head of Branch,
Social Insurance
Office. Head of
Chiba Sanatorium

Subject: Payment of salaries for July.

July 21, 1948
(Ho-hatsu No. 13)

From: Director, Insurance Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Amendment to the enforcement regulations
governing the Seamen's Insurance Law.

July 21, 1948
(Ho-hatsu No. 14)

From: Director, Insurance Bureau

To: Chief of Insurance
Section each Pref.
Head of Branch
Social Insurance
Office

Subject: Estimated expenditure on health
special account in the Welfare
Insurance for 1948.

July 21, 1948
(Ho-hatsu No. 15)

From: Director, Insurance Bureau

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Standard for the grants for the medical
fees by Seamen's Insurance

July 22, 1948
(Engo No. 169)

From: Director, Relief Bureau

To: Governor, Fukuoka
and 21 other Pref.

Subject: Name-list of Koreans who have been
permitted by SCAP to return home.

July 23, 1948
(Ichi-fuku No. 2269)

From: Director of Demobilization Board

To: Governor of Each
Prefecture

Subject: Informal notification of the sum of
money to be borne by the Service Section.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin #84. The current encephalitis epidemic which originated in Tokyo about 20 July has spread to other prefectures, principally those in the Kanto District. Saitama bordering Tokyo on the north and Kanagawa on the south, have reported the largest number of cases to date. Other prefectures of the Kanto District reporting cases are Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Nagano, Yamanashi and Chiba. In addition to the above Shizuoka, Aichi and Gifu have also reported a considerable number of cases. Only a few cases have been reported from other prefectures.

Proof that this epidemic is Japanese B Encephalitis is supported by laboratory findings. Complement fixation reactions performed on paired specimens of blood, secured at intervals of several days, have shown a negative reaction in the first specimen and a positive reaction in the second specimen. A virus has also been isolated from several of the earlier cases. The complete identification of this virus was still pending at the time this report was prepared, however, its behavior up to this time is consistent of that of known Japanese B Encephalitis strains. The following is a tabulation by prefectures of encephalitis cases reported to this Headquarters since 25 July. This report includes cases reported up to 0900 hours 16 August.

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Prefectures not listed have not reported any cases:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Aomori	4
Iwate	1
Miyagi	7
Akita	7
Yamagata	1
Fukushima	25
Ibaraki	45
Tochigi	37
Gumma	43
Saitama	125
Chiba	66
Tokyo	1,212
Kanagawa	185
Toyama	2
Yamanashi	20
Nagano	5
Gifu	23
Shizuoka	67
Aichi	58
Osaka	1
Hyogo	3
Tottori	1
Shimane	1
Kochi	2
Fukuoka	3
Kumamoto	2
Oita	1
Miyazaki	1
Total	<u>1,948</u>

Sanitation

SCAPIN 920, AG 725.11 (4 May 46)PH, dtd 4 May 46, subject: Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers, directing that a full time Insect and Rodent Control official be appointed in each Prefecture, has not been complied with in many prefectures. In most prefectures the infectious diseases control official is doubling in both infectious disease control and insect and rodent control positions, with the result that very little attention is given to the planning and proper operation of insect and rodent control programs. This work is a full time job and of the utmost importance in the control of communicable diseases.

There have been five classes of sanitarians and one class of sanitary engineers graduated from the Institute of Public Health. These students have been thoroughly trained in environmental sanitation which includes all types and methods of insect and rodent control and it is of utmost importance to see that they are properly used for this work in the prefectures.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law which was included as Inclosure 1 in Weekly Bulletin No. 83 for period 26 July - 1 August 1948.

Article 13, which was omitted in above mentioned copy, is as follows:
"When physicians conduct the health examination as provided in Article 10 or 11, they shall make medical examination of VD by the method prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance."

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SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 6-13 August, a total of 315 new cases were reported which makes this period the most active and quite possibly, may represent the peak of the outbreak. The new cases, while present in nearly all prefectures reporting the disease, showed a higher number in the northern prefectures of Akita, Iwate, Fukushima, Miyagi and Tochigi. The totals to date are 650 positive cases, 54 suspect cases (awaiting confirmation), 100 deaths and 21 sacrifices. The above figures represents a mortality rate of 17.18% which is considerably lower than the 47.7 % recorded in 1947.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

Following is the outbreak of new diseases as reported by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 6-13 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	18
Gumma	" "	16
Ibaraki	" "	60
Tochigi	" "	67
Gifu	" "	3
Toyama	" "	1
Nagano	" "	7
Yamanashi	" "	12
Niigata	" "	9
Fukushima	" "	68
Miyagi	" "	20
Iwate	" "	10
Akita	" "	2
Kochi	" "	1
Kanagawa	" "	1
Chiba	" "	7
Tokyo	" "	9
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
Aichi	" "	1
Tokyo	" "	1
Tokyo	Texas Fever	1
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	2
Hokkaido	Swine cholera	20
Ishikawa	Swine erysipelas	3
Tokyo	Anthrax	1
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	2
Chiba	Swine plague	1

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,700 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 1-7 August. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 25-31 July, 129,300 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 99,888 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 24,500 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 23,600 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 74,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 31 July include 2,064,781 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 411,565 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 49,985 vials of typhus vaccine. During the period 1-7 August, 109,940 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 33,370 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 3,993 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 64,950 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received

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from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 7 August include 1,924,941 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 348,802 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 51,792 vials of typhus vaccine.

With the recent outbreak of Japanese B Encephalitis and the intensification of insect control activities, it is emphasized again that Ministry of Welfare inventory stocks of all insect and rodent control supplies and equipment are adequate to meet all requirements. Prefectural health officials should requisition sufficient insect control supplies and equipment to cope adequately with local prefectural conditions.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 32 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision during the period 1 - 7 August. A total of 20,847 pieces of equipment, 13,067 more than during the previous period, was distributed. The distribution was increased to implement the current encephalitis control program.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Hokkaido	720	1,402		600	
Aomori	816	800	1,602		
Iwate	508	504	130	300	2
Miyagi		200	708	80	
Akita				400	
Yamagata	240				
Fukushima		942			
Tochigi			18	100	
Gumma		1			
Chiba				200	
Tokyo	860	227	13	600	
Kanagawa		10			
Niigata	628	210		290	
Ishikawa	48				
Yamanashi			100		
Nagano	336	6	200		
Gifu		200			
Shizuoka		802	502		10
Osaka	150				
Wakayama			162		
Shimane	200		6	500	
Hiroshima		562	354		
Yamaguchi	520	500		270	
Tokushima		50			
Ehime		300	24		
Kagawa	100	200		400	
Kochi				300	
Fukuoka	100		70	100	
Kumamoto		300			
Oita		200			
Miyazaki	200				
Kagoshima	504				
	<u>5,930</u>	<u>7,416</u>	<u>3,349</u>	<u>4,140</u>	<u>12</u>

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 227 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to three prefectures during the period 2-8 August. This is equivalent to 340,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-Gal. Drums</u>
Shizuoka	50
Aichi	146
Yamaguchi	31
Total	<u>227</u>

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SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Addicts

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, compiled statistical information by prefecture of the number of registrants found to be addicted to narcotics since 19 June 1946. The information reveals .35% of registrants inspected have been found to be narcotic addicts.

Some prefectures, including one large prefecture in which there is a concentration of registrants, report no registrants found to be addicts. It is considered necessary to ferret out addict registrants, and in the course of field trips made by officials of the Narcotic Control Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, improved methods for thorough investigation of suspected registrants' records are being given primary consideration.

Narcotic Evidence

Conferences with procurators and narcotic agents have revealed there is no established procedure for the custody of narcotic evidence during the trial of the defendant. In the future, narcotic agents will maintain custody until the trial is concluded, producing the evidence in Court when required. When the case is finally concluded, the narcotic agent will forward the narcotics to the Drug Disposal Committee as heretofore.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross Services

The First General Meeting of the Bunkyo Volunteer Service Group, sponsored by the Tokyo Chapter, Japanese Red Cross, was held on 9 August at the Tokyo School for the Blind.

Discussion on types of services that might be given by volunteers indicated that two courses of instructions might be given.

1. Home nursing course to be conducted by a Japanese Red Cross instructor.
2. A course in Nutrition to be conducted by an instructor from the Japan Women's University.

It is planned to divide volunteers into four groups as follows:

1. School lunch group - to assist in preparing lunches for blind school children.
2. Group on the Care of Eyes - those who have taken home nursing course to assist the blind children in the care of their eyes.
3. Group to read books to children in hospitals, write letters and learn Braille.
4. Production Group - plans to remake ARC surplus ditty bags and bed bags into children's clothes, be distributed to Fukui Disaster victims.

Plans were made for the utilization of American Red Cross surplus ditty bags and bedside bags in the manufacture of children's clothes. A room will be assigned at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters for cutting and ripping. Efforts will be

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made to get girls interested in this project and instructions will be given in classrooms at the girls' schools, utilizing this material.

Relief Teams

At the request of the Governor of Fukui Prefecture, the Fukui Red Cross Chapter dispatched on 25 July one relief team composed of a doctor, one pharmacist, six nurses and one clerk to the Fukui flood area. In addition nine other teams - four from the Fukui Chapter and one each from Hyogo, Kyoto, Shimane, Tottori, and Aichi Chapters had been active in relief work among earthquake victims, were called in and participated in relief for flood victims in areas where they were currently working.

The Kanagawa Chapter participated with one rescue team for medical aid in the relief work at Kawasaki City which was badly hit during a thunder storm, by a tornado of limited scope which destroyed 38 dwellings and badly damaged 78 others. Six hundred sufferers were accounted for, among whom three deaths resulted, one missing, 13 seriously and 88 slightly injured. The Kanagawa Chapter donated a box containing some household remedies to each affected family who had suffered a total loss of dwelling place. This donation was made through the Welfare Section of Kawasaki City.

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The "Heifers for Relief Committee (30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena (4), California) made the fourth shipment of goats which consisted of 242 goats.

The allocated of the goats in the fourth shipment is as follows:

Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	123
Ministry of Education	80
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	39
Total	242

Chugoku Region, In-service Training Institute

A Social Work Training Institute is to be held in Hiroshima Prefecture from 17 to 23 August at Dai-Sho-In, Itsukushimi Cho, Saiki Gun. A total of 50 persons from the following prefectures are expected to attend.

Okayama, Yamaguchi, Tottori, Shimane, Hyogo and Hiroshima

The program of the conference which is scheduled to last seven days, is similar to that of previous conferences. Subjects to be covered include:

Outline of Social Work, Minsei-in Work, Social Research and Statistics
Financial Problems, Daily Life Security and Disaster Relief.

Reorganization of Social Affairs Bureau

Effective 12 August the number of sections within the Social Affairs Bureau was increased from four to five.

A new section was created because of the increasing importance of the rehabilitation programs of the Social Affairs Bureau. At the present time the five sections and their duties are as follows:

(1) General Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)

- (a) Overall planning for social welfare
- (b) Investigations and statistics concerning welfare.
- (c) Minsei-in organization.

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- (d) Social Welfare training and education.
- (e) Matters not assigned to other sections.

(2) Protection Section (Hogo-ka)

- (a) Administration of Daily Life Security Law.
- (b) Administration of Disaster Relief Law.
- (c) Other relief programs.

(3) Rehabilitation Section (Kosei-ka)

- (a) Protection of persons physically or otherwise handicapped.
- (b) Administration of National Blind Institution - Shiobara, Tochigi Prefecture and Ohara, Tokyo
- (c) Protection program for "street girls".
- (d) Aid to needy foreign nationals

(4) Life Improvement Section (Seikatsu-ka)

- (a) Administration of Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law.
- (b) Operation of public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls.
- (c) Recreation programs.
- (d) Development of consultation services.

(5) Supply Section (Busshi-ka)

- (a) Workshops (Jusan-jo)
- (b) Goods and materials required for relief and assistance:

This above changes the outline set forth in Section I of TB-PH-ADM 3, issued in February 1948, subject: Administration of Health, Welfare, and Social Insurance in Japan.

Public Assistance

A. Increase in Public Assistance Allowances

The following information is condensed from Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-Hatsu) #94 dated 15 August, and covers a part of the information contained in that order as well as additional material. Information concerning other phases of public assistance program will be contained in subsequent Weekly Bulletins. A Technical Bulletin on the Daily Life Security Law will be released in the near future. The tables of allowances are as follows:

Table I. City, Town or Village Heads are Authorized to Give Assistance Based on the Following Table.

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District	Family Make-up						Each additional person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	455	1,190	1,710	1,860	2,600	3,040	425
Other cities and the region of similar circumstances	425	955	1,565	1,715	2,370	2,795	385
Town and Village	395	875	1,415	1,575	2,145	2,540	360

Table II. Heads of cities, towns or villages may give assistance to individual cases up to the amounts in the following table with case by case approval by the prefectural governor.

The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	570	1,375	2,140	2,325	3,250	3,800	530
Other cities and the region of similar circumstances	530	1,195	1,955	2,145	2,965	3,490	485
Town and village	490	1,095	1,770	1,970	2,680	3,180	450

Heads of cities, towns or villages may give assistance to individual cases up to the amounts in the following table with case by case approval by the prefectural governor and the Ministry of Welfare:

Table III.

District	Family Make-up						Each additional person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	720 (24.00)	1,735 (57.85)	2,700 (90.00)	2,930 (97.65)	4,100 (136.65)	4,795 (159.85)	670 (22.35)
Other cities and the region of similar circumstance	670 (22.35)	1,505 (50.15)	2,465 (82.15)	2,705 (90.15)	3,740 (124.65)	4,405 (146.35)	610 (20.35)
Town and village	620 (20.85)	1,380 (46.00)	2,230 (74.35)	2,485 (82.85)	3,380 (112.65)	4,010 (133.65)	570 (19.00)

The figures in the above three tables have been based on a 30 day month and may be adjusted for longer or shorter months or for partial months. Indoor protection shall be based on the amount for one person in the above tables and is subject to the same method for increase as is outdoor assistance.

TABLE III above is the "limit necessary for a minimum living" from which income will be deducted. It will be noted that cities, towns and villages have a considerably higher standard which may be authorized locally and that the prefectural governor may now authorize increases in individual public assistance grants

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of approximately 25%. Heads of cities, towns and villages are still authorized to request the prefectural governor to increase the status of individual cities, towns and villages on a blanket basis. For example, a town bordering on a city may have just as high living costs as the city. If the head of the town applies through the prefecture governor to the Ministry of Welfare, the status of the town may be increased to that of the city in order that the same allowance standard prevails for both.

B. Examples of Application of Tables in Individual Cases

Reference to Table III above shows that a family of five in Osaka has a "limit necessary for a minimum living" of ¥ 4,100 per 30 day month:

<u>Representative Families of Five Persons</u>	<u>Monthly Family Income *</u>	<u>Public Assistance Grant</u>	<u>Approval Process</u>
A	¥ 600	¥ 3,500	Individual Approval by Governor & Ministry
B	¥ 1,000	¥ 3,100	Approval by Governor
C	¥ 2,000	¥2,100	Local Approval only

*As determined by Minsei-iin committee

Family "A" public assistance grant is over ¥2,600 and also over ¥3,250 and therefore requires approval by the governor and by the Ministry of Welfare.

Family "B" public assistance grant is over ¥2,600 yet under ¥3,250 therefore requires approval by the governor

In examples A and B above, the ¥2,600 locally approved grant would be made immediately upon local eligibility acceptance. Increases authorized by the governor and the Ministry of Welfare presumably would be retroactive to the effective local eligibility date.

The above tables of allowances and method of application has been proposed by the Ministries of Welfare and Finance and approved by SCAP. The Ministry of Welfare has been charged with certain responsibilities which it will attempt to carry out. They are:

1. Continued and accelerated training programs for local officials and Minsei-iin
2. An addition to the prefecture reporting process to include the number of requests and approved requests for individual case increases from cities, towns and villages.
3. Analysis of such reports by prefectures to closely watch local operations and reviews of the operations in those cities, towns and village welfare programs when requests appear to be abnormal in number.
4. Analysis of prefecture reports in a like manner by the Ministry of Welfare.
5. Because Table I represents figures which will approximate the total national budget for public assistance purposes, it is extremely important that family income be properly reported and deducted. Prefectures will be urged to give publicity to the programs for individuals in need of public assistance and to the responsibilities of the individual who accepts such public assistance. The Ministry of Welfare Officials do not believe that Minsei-iin and local officials are as yet competent enough to evaluate other resources in kind which might be deducted from the budget in addition to cash income. They also

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believe that the volunteer status of the Minsei-in and their admittedly heavy responsibilities in addition to the public assistance program precludes the possibility of making additional demands on their time and effort by requesting use of a family budget system and a full evaluation of needs and resources. The Ministry officials are, however, studying all types of family budgeting and methods of determining eligibility in order to prepare a more adequate program for the future.

Military Government Welfare Officers can assist the Prefectural Welfare Departments in preparing to meet these responsibilities.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Statistical Reporting

Inspection of the statistical and reporting activities carried on in the prefectural Insurance Section, the Insurance Branch Offices and the Gun Offices of several northern prefectures has yielded the following findings: Monthly Reports required under the three compulsory programs (Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance) are compiled and forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare with reasonable promptness and apparent accuracy. However, three qualifications must be made to this statement.

Firstly, reports from individual Health Insurance Societies (the society-managed part of Health Insurance) are frequently late or not available.

Secondly, taxable wages reported under all three programs show such low averages as to suggest the possibility that employers either by themselves or in collusion with their employees fail to report the full taxable wages, presumably in order to lighten the burden of their contribution (premium) payable under the law. Such practice is definitely illegal and should be checked.

Thirdly, there is reason to believe that several enterprises subject to coverage under one or more of the three programs have neglected to apply for coverage and to pay contributions. Actually, this was found to be the case in regard to shipowners whose coverage was broadened in November 1947 so as to include the crews of fishing vessels of 30 tons and over, and of other vessels of five tons and over. Since last December the crews of vessels of this description are covered in addition, by Seamen's Unemployment Insurance. The enforcement of both extensions of coverage was found to be incomplete as appeared from a comparison of older and more recent reports. In regard to the other two programs, comparison of the number of establishments covered thereunder with the number of establishments covered under Unemployment Insurance for landworkers and under Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance provides some check on the completeness of coverage. Such checks should be encouraged and their findings followed up by the officials of the prefectural Insurance Section.

In contrast to this comparatively adequate state of reporting under the three compulsory schemes, statistics and reports required under the National Health Insurance program were found to be sadly neglected in all places visited. Both on the prefectural and on the gun level, only a portion of reports had been received and some allegedly active associations have not been heard from in many months. This state of affairs deserves a thorough check with a view to improving conditions radically.

Note: Summaries of current reporting requirements under Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance will be published in subsequent issues of this Bulletin.

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SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

- Incls: 1. Digest and report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan for week ending 7 August 1948.
2. Monthly report of cases and rates of communicable and venereal diseases for period ending 31 July 1948.

ADDENDA TO WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 85

Attached is Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 197) for information to Military Government Health Officers.

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Attachment missing

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 7 AUGUST 1948

During the thirty-second week ended 7 August 1948 there were reported 13,766 cases of communicable disease compared with 13,519 in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

Tuberculosis cases (8,350) were somewhat fewer this week than previously (8,517). They were approximately 5 per cent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (8,828). The current and cumulative case rates were 559.1 and 482.9 respectively.

There was a 10 per cent increase in measles cases, from 752 previously to 825 currently. This was less than a fourth of the number (3,405) in the thirty-second week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 55.2 and 93.1 respectively.

Whooping cough increased for the second consecutive week. Current cases (1,754) were 6 per cent higher than in the preceding week (1,652). This was, however, less than 40 per cent of the number (4,613) reported in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 117.4 and 68.6 respectively.

Pneumonia cases totalled 647 this week - an increase of 4 per cent over the previous number (624). This was, however, 63 per cent less than in the thirty-second week of 1947 (1,746). The current and cumulative case rates were 43.3 and 189.4 respectively.

There were 9 cases of influenza reported this week compared with 17 last week. In the corresponding period of 1947 there were 35 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 5.0 respectively.

Diphtheria cases increased 12 per cent, from 133 to 149 this week. There were 13 deaths currently compared with 16 previously. Cases this week were 62 per cent of the number (242) reported in the thirty-second week of 1947 and 28 per cent of the total (526) for the corresponding period of 1946. Eight prefectures had no cases and the remaining 38 had from 1 to 19 cases each. Increases were recorded in 18 prefectures and small decreases in 16 while 12 remained the same. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.0 and 20.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 1.9.

The current number of dysentery cases (1,024) was 4 per cent less than previously (1,071) but deaths (324) were 15 per cent higher than last week (281). The number of cases this week was less than 30 per cent of the total (3,770) in the corresponding period of 1947 and only 16 per cent of the figure (6,225) for the same week of 1946. Increases were recorded in 20 prefectures, decreases in 24 and 2 remained the same. The largest numeric increases were in Niigata (32) and Hokkaido (28). The outbreak recorded in Akita Prefecture last week was brought under control and the number of cases was reduced from 41 to 11 currently. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 68.6 and 15.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 21.7 and 4.0.

Typhoid fever cases declined 22 per cent to reach approximately the same level as in the week ended 17 July. There were 294 cases and 45 deaths this week, compared with 376 cases and 34 deaths previously. The current number of cases was nearly 60 per cent less than in the thirty-second week of 1947 (694) and 76 per cent below the figure (1,236) for the corresponding period of 1946. Twenty-three prefectures reported decreases, 18 recorded increases and 5 reported no change this week. The number of cases in Nagano Prefecture was further reduced from 78 last week to 31 currently.

The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 19.7 and 11.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.0 and 1.3.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases this week (110) was approximately 35 per cent higher than previously (81), while deaths (5) remained the same. The current total of cases was 44 per cent less than in the thirty-second week of 1947 (195) and 62 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1946 (289). Nearly a third of all cases occurred in Tokyo (26) and Nagano (10). Twenty-nine additional prefectures reported from 1 to 8 cases each and fifteen had no cases this week. The current and cumulative case-rates for all Japan were 7.4 and 3.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.2.

No cases or deaths from smallpox were reported in the last two weeks. No cases were reported in the thirty-second week of 1947 and 10 were recorded in the corresponding week of 1946. The cumulative case-rate as of 7 August 1948 was 0.1. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were no cases of typhus fever this week compared with 1 previously. No deaths were reported in either week. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 6 and 56 cases respectively. The cumulative case and death rates as of 7 August 1948 were 0.9 and 0.1 respectively.

There was a 25 per cent reduction in malaria cases which declined from 204 to 153 currently. No deaths were reported in either week. The current number of cases was 30 per cent of the total (505) in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than 10 per cent of the number (1,739) in the same week of 1946. More than half (82) of the current cases were in Shiga Prefecture but it should be noted that this was 41 per cent less than the number (140) reported in Shiga last week. Thirty additional prefectures reported from 1 to 17 cases each and 15 had no cases of malaria. Fifteen prefectures recorded decreases and 17 reported increases.

There were 39 cases and 1 death reported for scarlet fever this week compared with 46 cases and no deaths previously. The current number of cases was approximately the same as in the thirty-second week of 1947 (35) but nearly 70 per cent higher than in the same week of 1946 (23). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported no cases this week while the remaining 21 prefectures recorded from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.6 and 3.8 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases increased 60 per cent, from 45 previously to 72 this week. Deaths increased from 11 to 18. The current total of cases was double the number (36) for the corresponding week of 1947 and nearly triple the figure (25) for the thirty-second week of 1946. More than half (39) of the current cases were in Tokyo-to. Fourteen additional prefectures had from 1 to 6 cases each and 31 had no cases. The only large increase (21 cases more than last week) was in Tokyo-to. Nine other prefectures reported increases of 1 to 4 cases while 8 reported decreases of 1 or 2 cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 4.8 and 2.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.7.

A total of 340 cases and 47 deaths from suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis was reported in the week ended 7 August. Eighteen cases and 5 deaths were belatedly reported for the previous week. During the thirty-second week in 1947 and 1946 there were 7 and 15 cases respectively. Nearly 85 per cent (287) of the current cases were in Tokyo-to. Kanagawa reported 30 cases and eight additional prefectures reported from 1 to 8 cases each. These prefectures were Akita, Ibaraki, Gumma, Saitama, Yamanashi, Aichi, Okayama and Kochi. It should be noted that this report shows all suspect cases reported

currently. Corrections due to misdiagnosis are made in the cumulative figures. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 22.8 and 0.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.1 and 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,493 and 140,816 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,294 and 148,971; for chancroid, 426 and 25,153. Decreases were recorded in the totals for all three diseases compared with last week when there were 3,638 cases of syphilis, 3,776 cases of gonorrhea and 478 cases of chancroid. The current number of syphilis cases was 18 per cent higher than in the thirty-second week of 1947 (2,950). Gonorrhea and chancroid cases, however, were higher in the corresponding week of 1947 than currently. Last year there were reported 4,301 cases of gonorrhea and 691 cases of chancroid in the thirty-second week. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 233.9 and 294.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 220.5 and 311.7; chancroid, 28.5 and 52.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING - 7 August 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
AKITA	19	2	804	107	82	5	479	32
AMORI	1	-	146	7	6	-	45	7
CHIBA	4	-	204	20	20	4	116	20
CHIGAKI	1	-	289	19	14	-	82	9
CHITATA	6	2	369	26	11	5	102	24
CHIGATA	-	-	169	15	9	4	118	19
CHUSHIMA	-	-	118	9	47	8	261	38
CHIBAKI	5	-	212	7	61	38	369	159
CHIGI	1	-	226	20	29	10	161	50
CHIBA	1	-	159	29	37	10	266	61
CHITAMA	-	1	233	18	27	19	210	78
CHIBA	4	-	94	5	22	3	124	26
TOKYO	7	1	641	89	101	31	872	186
CHINAGAWA	2	-	283	28	9	4	170	43
CHIGATA	6	1	417	37	61	9	318	38
CHIZAMA	5	-	67	10	3	2	30	7
CHIKAWA	3	1	162	14	2	-	18	4
CHIKU	1	-	72	8	11	-	111	18
CHIMANASHI	-	-	45	-	12	2	37	6
CHINO	2	1	261	13	18	7	202	26
CHIFU	1	-	71	8	38	16	219	68
CHIZUOKA	3	-	186	22	24	13	173	75
CHIKI	4	-	282	28	60	27	399	142
CHIE	3	1	172	18	26	7	118	30
CHIGA	1	-	54	2	9	3	48	10
CHIO	6	-	168	21	19	7	154	43
CHIKA	5	-	184	19	19	5	299	51
CHIGO	5	-	285	33	31	3	195	42
CHATA	-	-	86	3	1	-	18	2
CHAYAMA	2	-	77	3	8	-	26	8
CHOTORI	-	-	45	3	5	2	34	11
CHIMANE	3	-	168	15	19	8	74	23
CHAYAMA	2	-	178	18	16	2	83	36
CHOSHIMA	6	-	263	7	20	4	132	39
CHAGUCHI	2	-	202	7	7	4	82	25
CHUSHIMA	3	-	82	10	17	4	68	13
CHAGAWA	2	-	98	11	2	-	68	19
CHIE	1	-	261	30	29	7	202	71
CHIKI	-	-	96	5	2	-	41	11
CHIKUOKA	7	-	520	30	26	7	221	53
CHIGA	3	-	353	24	8	8	110	42
CHIGASAKI	2	1	281	36	8	9	143	47
CHIMOTO	-	-	99	8	17	10	151	60
CHITA	6	-	308	34	13	5	80	54
CHIZAKI	4	-	239	22	10	8	129	38
CHIGUCHIMA	10	2	266	23	8	4	89	24
TOTAL	149	13	9995	921	1024	324	7447	1838
DATE								
Current	10.0	0.9	20.9	1.9	68.6	21.7	15.6	4.0
Previous	8.9	1.1			71.7	18.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 August 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	1	170	11	6	-	58	2
AOMORI	7	2	55	7	-	-	6	1
IWATE	2	-	32	6	1	-	29	4
MIYAGI	6	-	86	6	5	-	64	3
AKITA	2	1	35	5	1	-	5	1
YAMAGATA	2	1	53	10	-	-	13	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	4	99	18	4	-	45	2
IBARAKI	4	-	100	14	2	-	46	1
TOCHIGI	4	3	75	13	3	-	26	2
GUNMA	5	-	69	10	1	1	38	1
SAITAMA	11	3	125	23	2	-	28	1
CHIBA	17	-	126	4	8	-	38	-
TOKYO	25	3	737	81	26	2	496	15
KANAGAWA	21	3	285	33	5	-	80	-
NIIGATA	11	1	142	16	2	-	59	5
TOYAMA	8	-	98	9	1	-	21	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	43	6	1	-	5	1
FUKUI	5	-	63	3	2	-	13	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	14	-	-	-	9	3
NAGANO	31	2	359	21	10	-	38	1
Gifu	14	1	242	32	4	-	41	3
SHIZUOKA	4	2	176	16	5	-	95	3
AICHI	11	3	202	26	1	-	58	3
MIE	10	2	182	16	1	-	45	2
SHIGA	2	1	21	3	-	-	9	-
KYOTO	3	2	167	21	2	-	50	4
OSAKA	11	4	206	49	2	1	43	2
HYOGO	15	-	218	34	-	-	*9	1
NARA	5	1	39	2	1	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	4	1	88	11	1	-	11	-
TOTTORI	2	-	51	2	-	-	7	1
SHIMANE	3	-	77	5	1	-	55	-
OKAYAMA	12	1	107	14	-	-	7	-
HIROSHIMA	1	2	158	13	1	-	31	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	42	3	-	-	9	1
TOKUSHIMA	7	-	71	7	2	-	6	-
KAGAWA	2	-	36	11	-	-	22	3
EHIME	5	-	83	10	2	-	23	-
KOCHI	2	-	83	10	4	1	32	1
FUKUOKA	2	1	113	10	-	-	25	1
SAGA	-	-	29	1	-	-	7	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	49	10	-	-	14	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	19	3	3	-	13	1
OTA	1	-	95	7	-	-	10	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	36	2	-	-	11	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	2	-

TOTAL	294	45	5363	615	110	5	*1754	75
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Rate								
Current	19.7	3.0	11.2	1.3	7.4	0.3	3.7	0.2
Previous	25.2	2.3			5.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
IYAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUUMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gifu	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	38	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9
KYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NAHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOMUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	26	1	-	-	451	32
Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.9	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
AKOMORI	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
CHIYAGI	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	17	-	217	2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	67	1	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	*68	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	25	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	*20	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
TE	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	82	-	1392	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOYORI	1	-	35	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
HITOSHIMA	2	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MICAWA	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
MIIE	6	-	85	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	165	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	32	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	48	3	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
HIYAZAKI	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
AGOSHIMA	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	153	-	*3242	17	-	-	-	-
MIIE								
Current	10.2	-	6.8	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	13.7	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 August 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIG COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	99	1750	284	2685	498	18720
AOMORI	34	349	4	345	144	3726
IWATE	19	922	9	433	178	6100
MIYAGI	16	918	49	822	205	4936
AKITA	15	229	14	502	111	4064
YAMAGATA	24	359	26	374	127	3065
FUKUSHIMA	17	515	6	490	103	4643
IBARAKI	11	598	22	410	157	3048
TOCHIGI	4	234	15	711	61	2903
GUMMA	4	292	42	1050	109	2586
SAITAMA	2	81	60	617	170	3672
CHIBA	2	90	10	349	51	3256
TOKYO	13	819	143	2532	857	26431
KANAGAWA	3	173	48	1199	268	9389
NIIGATA	45	1085	87	2194	236	6982
TOYAMA	54	858	80	1550	238	5607
ISHIKAWA	23	644	64	895	141	3994
FUKUI	60	*1149	11	*435	38	*1415
YAMANASHI	-	39	11	212	44	1144
NAGANO	9	983	45	1088	249	5354
Gifu	3	1866	49	457	126	3512
SHIZUOKA	6	876	25	546	246	5381
AICHI	15	991	40	876	180	7745
MIE	28	1248	8	402	111	2511
SHIGA	3	495	27	464	72	1877
KYOTO	2	781	66	839	275	5782
OSAKA	26	718	48	592	518	11498
HYOGO	88	1239	59	437	220	3904
NARA	2	87	7	65	31	1400
WAKAYAMA	4	233	3	129	72	1433
TOTTORI	20	845	6	113	72	2453
SHIMANE	8	344	72	*1325	159	4938
OKAYAMA	14	3192	37	*568	611	4260
HIROSHIMA	39	4457	17	651	254	8956
YAMAGUCHI	4	333	21	249	81	2425
TOKUSHIMA	2	1628	1	117	53	2131
KAGAWA	5	2216	6	194	50	1721
EHIME	34	4025	29	759	153	5979
KOCHI	1	2124	3	184	74	1874
FUKUOKA	22	1005	121	2327	329	12580
SAGA	4	281	11	572	117	2307
NEGASAKI	5	579	14	496	135	4526
KUMMOTO	22	1077	19	468	81	2543
OITA	8	555	22	399	170	3352
MIYAZAKI	1	372	10	208	133	2441
KAGOSHIMA	5	849	3	452	42	2229
TOTAL	825	*44503	1754	*32782	8350	*230793
RATE						
Current	55.2	93.1	117.4	68.6	559.1	482.9
Previous	50.4		110.6		570.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
AKKKAIDO	7	-	342	2	6	1	146	28	-	-	-	-
AKHORI	1	-	12	-	-	-	31	6	-	-	-	-
AKATE	-	-	13	1	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-
AKIYAGI	-	-	47	1	1	-	61	7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	15	-	-	-	44	8	1	-	2	-
AKAGATA	1	-	16	-	-	-	27	9	-	-	-	-
AKUSHIMA	1	-	19	-	-	-	60	15	-	-	-	-
AKARAKI	1	-	43	-	3	3	60	16	4	-	4	-
AKOHIGI	1	-	37	-	1	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
AKUMMA	1	1	69	3	-	-	17	5	8	2	8	2
AKITAMA	-	-	65	-	2	2	21	9	3	-	3	-
AKIBA	2	-	10	-	4	-	20	2	-	-	-	-
AKYO	4	-	336	4	39	5	334	87	287	38	*307	*44
AKAGAWA	2	-	63	2	6	1	80	15	30	3	30	3
AKICATA	2	-	17	1	-	-	21	7	-	-	-	-
AKYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	15	5	-	-	-	-
AKHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
AKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
AKANASHI	-	-	31	-	-	-	11	2	1	1	1	1
AKANO	5	-	75	-	1	1	23	9	-	-	-	-
AKU	1	-	40	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
AKIZUOKA	-	-	35	3	1	-	34	6	-	-	-	-
AKICHI	2	-	95	-	-	-	17	3	3	3	3	3
AKIE	1	-	33	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
AKIGA	2	-	31	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
AKOTO	1	-	67	-	-	1	33	14	-	-	-	-
AKAKA	1	-	65	1	2	3	59	15	-	-	-	-
AKOGO	-	-	27	1	-	-	25	9	-	-	-	-
AKARA	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
AKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
AKITORI	1	-	4	-	-	-	17	6	-	-	-	-
AKILANE	-	-	12	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
AKAYAMA	-	-	23	-	-	-	8	3	1	-	3	1
AKIROSHIMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	17	3	-	-	-	-
AKAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	*14	1	-	-	-	-
AKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
AKAGAWA	-	-	20	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
AKHME	-	-	19	-	2	-	14	6	-	-	-	-
AKCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	2	-
AKUOKA	1	-	21	1	2	-	29	6	-	-	-	-
AKAGA	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AKASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
AKAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
AKIZAKI	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
AKGOSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	1	19	9	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	39	1	1796	22	72	18	*1394	346	340	47	*363	*54
RATE												
Current	2.6	0.1	3.8	0.0	4.8	1.2	2.9	0.7	22.8	3.1	0.8	0.1
Previous	3.1	-	-	-	3.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 August 1948*
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	46	6460	-	146
AGORI	11	1537	-	15
IWATE	9	1450	1	21
MIYAGI	13	2071	-	8
AKITA	22	1430	-	-
YAMAGATA	16	1129	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	24	2655	-	25
IBARAKI	19	3047	-	-
TOCHIGI	8	1735	-	45
GUMMA	10	1866	-	28
SAITAMA	22	1590	-	57
CHIBA	14	958	-	-
TOKYO	42	4789	-	124
KANAGAWA	11	2825	-	63
NIIGATA	31	3458	-	46
TOYAMA	27	3190	-	30
ISHIKAWA	14	1748	1	76
FUKUI	6	*727	-	76
YAMANASHI	4	612	-	20
NAAGANO	13	2167	-	32
GIFU	14	2035	-	54
SHIZUOKA	10	2095	-	21
AICHI	16	2664	-	73
RIE	9	1598	-	11
SHIGA	2	982	2	122
KYOTO	4	1328	-	115
OSAKA	15	2154	-	82
KIOGO	20	1141	-	8
KARA	2	395	1	8
WAKAYAMA	8	1849	1	62
TOTTORI	2	815	-	12
SHIMANE	11	2497	-	33
OKAYAMA	25	1457	-	41
HIROSHIMA	5	3043	3	270
YAMAGUCHI	7	1096	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	5	1856	-	67
KAGAWA	7	1048	-	10
EHIME	19	4295	-	137
KOCHI	3	1330	-	4
FUKUOKA	45	3728	-	303
SAGA	6	1687	-	10
NAGASAKI	6	1501	-	4
KUMMOTO	8	1556	-	26
OTTA	15	928	-	83
MIYAZAKI	8	704	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	13	1227	-	3
TOTAL	647	*90503	9	2384
Rate				
Current	43.3	189.4	0.6	5.0
Previous	41.8		1.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	7 Aug	9 Aug	10 Aug	First 32 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	149	242	526	9995	19335	30969
Dysentery	1024	3770	6225	7447	17105	28557
Typhoid	294	694	1236	5363	9232	28087
Paratyphoid	110	195	289	1754	2523	5004
Smallpox	-	-	10	26	375	17625
Typhus Fever	-	6	56	451	982	30565
Malaria	153	505	1739	3242	7761	NA
Cholera	-	-	107	-	-	599
Scarlet Fever	39	35	23	1796	1732	1223
Epidemic Meningitis	72	36	25	1394	2703	1062
Epp. B. Encephalitis	340	7	15	363	15	NA
Flague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	13	9	22	921	1688	2663
Dysentery	324	508	788	1888	2977	3848
Typhoid	45	56	99	615	1072	3293
Paratyphoid	5	16	11	75	140	250
Smallpox	-	-	2	1	38	2694
Typhus Fever	-	1	9	33	81	2763
Malaria	-	1	9	17	16	NA
Cholera	-	-	44	-	-	229
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	22	39	77
Epidemic Meningitis	18	23	6	346	846	281
Epp. B. Encephalitis	47	3	6	54	7	NA
Flague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for		
	7 Aug	9 Aug	10 Aug	First 32 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	10.0	16.2	36.4	20.9	40.4	67.0
Dysentery	68.6	252.0	431.1	15.6	35.7	61.8
Typhoid	19.7	46.4	85.6	11.2	19.3	60.8
Paratyphoid	7.4	13.0	20.0	3.7	5.3	10.8
Smallpox	-	-	0.7	0.1	0.8	38.1
Typhus Fever	-	0.4	3.9	0.9	2.1	66.1
Malaria	10.2	33.8	120.4	6.8	16.2	NA
Cholera	-	-	7.4	-	-	1.3
Scarlet Fever	2.6	2.3	1.6	3.8	3.6	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	4.8	2.4	1.7	2.9	5.6	2.3
Epp. B. Encephalitis	22.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	NA
Flague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	3.5	5.8
Dysentery	21.7	34.0	54.6	4.0	6.2	8.3
Typhoid	3.0	3.7	6.9	1.3	2.2	7.1
Paratyphoid	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	6.0
Malaria	-	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	3.0	-	-	0.5
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.6
Epp. B. Encephalitis	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	NA
Flague	-	-	-	-	-	-

footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 7 August 1948

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year
to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	6	680	226	6102	224	4757
AOMORI	2	282	35	2023	25	1319
IWATA	1	70	13	689	20	972
MIYAGI	7	252	45	1471	37	1420
AKITA	5	131	36	1656	42	1740
YAMAGATA	1	40	17	663	42	1434
FUKUSHIMA	9	288	108	*2199	105	*1810
IBARAKI	6	555	47	2261	39	2299
TOCHIGI	7	237	60	1933	66	2893
GU MA	3	145	45	1531	46	1762
SAITAMA	3	230	62	1407	57	1428
CHIBA	NR	863	NR	5567	NR	4746
TOKYO	28	1216	181	8438	130	9451
KANAGAWA	27	1300	231	9094	224	6098
NIIGATA	9	*339	57	*2341	106	*2550
TOYAMA	7	197	78	1672	82	1837
ISHIKAWA	8	275	30	1555	33	1356
FUKUI	NR	*110	NR	*956	NR	*1034
YAMANASHI	3	100	44	939	27	685
YAGANO	-	172	68	5358	82	4164
GIFU	9	364	72	2140	52	1351
SHIZUOKA	2	394	68	3627	93	3835
AICHI	89	4817	230	13511	213	11600
NAI	9	410	47	1707	94	2359
SHIGA	6	345	21	890	33	981
KYOTO	10	1146	50	4799	72	4872
OSAKA	23	1194	182	6281	232	7547
HYOGO	18	1715	162	10937	302	15139
WAKA	13	426	43	1599	39	1704
WAKAYAMA	8	552	38	2936	45	1970
TOTTORI	4	169	39	1644	18	1385
SHIMANE	1	*74	14	*610	16	*641
OKAYAMA	8	*682	50	*3000	64	*2700
HIROSHIMA	16	794	106	4565	83	3512
YAMAGUCHI	17	597	208	4443	158	3493
TOKUSHIMA	4	161	31	898	45	969
KAGAWA	4	257	10	824	39	1096
EHIME	7	240	57	1785	52	1801
KOCHI	NR	166	NR	1052	NR	786
FUKUOKA	25	1792	213	9771	212	8171
SAGA	5	212	52	2393	46	1816
NAGASAKI	NR	455	NR	3572	NR	2716
KUMAMOTO	2	229	36	2530	40	2329
OITA	10	230	106	2013	80	1512
MIYAZAKI	2	101	27	1255	25	877
KAGOSHIMA	2	144	44	2334	53	1899
TOTAL	426	*25153	3294	*143971	3493	*140816
RATE						
Current	28.5	52.6	220.5	311.7	225.9	294.6
Previous	32.0		252.8		242.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	7 Aug 1948	9 Aug 1947	10 Aug 1946	first 15 weeks		
				1948	1947	1946
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	426	691	639	25153	25158	15403
Gonorrhea	3294	4301	2734	148971	127425	68256
Syphilis	3493	2950	1559	140816	86808	37948
<u>Rate</u>						
Chancroid	28.5	46.2	44.2	52.6	52.6	33.3
Gonorrhea	220.5	287.5	189.3	311.7	266.2	147.7
Syphilis	233.9	197.2	108.0	294.6	181.4	82.1

- NOTE:
1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
 2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
 3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
 4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
 5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
 6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 1948

During the five week period ended 31 July, the *12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 8,121 cases and 1,260 deaths. **Decreases from the case rates in June were recorded for diphtheria, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis while increases occurred in dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, malaria, scarlet fever and suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis. There was no cholera or plague. Only scarlet fever and Japanese "B" encephalitis case rates were higher in July this year than in July 1947. The smallpox case rate was the same. There was no cholera or plague in either year and all other rates were lower this year than in the corresponding period of 1947.

Diphtheria continued to decline. The case rate decreased 37 percent from 15.5 in June to 9.8 in July while the death rate declined from 1.0 to 0.7. Both the case and death rates were the lowest ever recorded for July. The current case rate was 60 percent less than in July 1947 (24.8) and 75 percent below the figure (40.0) for the corresponding period of 1946. Prefectural rates ranged from 1.3 in Yamanashi to 26.5 in Miyazaki. Decreases from June levels were recorded in all but seven prefectures - Ibaraki, Tochigi, Ishikawa, Fukui, Wakayama, Hiroshima and Saga. Nine prefectural rates were at least one and a half times the national rate. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Miyagi, Akita, Fukui, Nara, Shimane, Saga, Oita and Miyazaki. There were also nine prefectural rates which were less than half the national figure - Fukushima, Gumma, Chiba, Yamanashi, Gifu, Shiga, Tottori, Kagawa and Kumamoto.

The usual seasonal upward trend in dysentery continued. The current case rate (51.7) was nearly 3 times higher than in June (18.6) and the death rate (13.4) was more than 3 times the June rate (3.9). These were, however, the lowest rates recorded for July since 1922 when the case and death rates were 49.4 and 10.2 respectively. The current case rate was little more than half the rate (99.6) for July 1947 and only one fourth the figure (202.4) for the same period of 1946. Prefectural rates varied from 9.0 in Ishikawa to 114.8 in Ibaraki. Increases were recorded in all prefectures except Nagano and Kagawa. Rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more were reported in seven prefectures in central Honshu - Fukushima, Ibaraki, Gumma, Tokyo, Fukui, Gifu and Aichi. Eight prefectural rates were less than half the national rate. These were in Aomori, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Yamanashi, Nara, Wakayama and Kochi.

Typhoid fever continued its usual seasonal upward trend. The case rate in July (21.3) was approximately 60 percent higher than previously (13.4) while the death rate (2.0) was 25 percent higher than in June (1.6). These were the lowest rates ever recorded for July. The current case rate was nearly 30 percent less than the rates (29.0) in July 1947 and 70 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1946 (69.2). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.6 in Kagoshima to 136.6 in Nagano. Increases over June were recorded in 32 prefectures and decreases in 14. Seven prefectures - all in central and southern Honshu - had rates exceeding the national rate by 50 percent or more. These were Kanagawa, Toyama, Nagano, Gifu, Mie, Tottori and Hiroshima. Except for Nagano, these rates varied from 33.3 to 43.4. In Nagano Prefecture an outbreak occurred in the week ended 17 July and continued throughout the month, making the case rate for the month 136.6. At the other extreme, 12 prefectural rates were less than half the national rate.

These were in Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Gumma, Yamanashi, Shiga, Kagawa, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures.

The paratyphoid fever case rate (6.1) was 22 percent higher than in June (5.0) while the death rate (0.2) remained the same as previously. These were the lowest rates ever recorded for July. The case rate was less than two thirds of the rate (9.3) in the corresponding period of 1947 and less than one third of the rate (18.7) for July 1946. Four prefectures (Ishikawa, Yamanashi, Tokushima and Kagoshima) reported they had no cases of paratyphoid fever. The highest prefectural rate was 56.1 in Shimane where an outbreak occurred in the week ended 10 July. The next highest prefectural rate was 17.6 in Tokyo-to. Seven prefectural rates were at least 50 percent higher than the national rate. These included Miyagi, Tokyo, Toyama, Shizuoka, Mie, Shimane and Kochi. Nineteen prefectural rates were less than half the average.

There were 7 cases and 1 death credited to smallpox during July compared with 1 case and no deaths in June. The current case rate was 0.1 and the death rate was less than 0.1. In July 1947 the case rate was also 0.1 and in the same period of 1946 it was 2.0. Current cases were in four prefectures - Shizuoka (1), Kyoto (1), Okayama (1), and Saga (4).

There was considerable reduction in typhus fever during July. The case rate (0.3) was only one third the rate in June (0.9). The death rate in both months was less than 0.1. The current case rate was only one fifth the rate (1.5) in July 1947 and approximately 3 percent of the figure (8.8) in the same month of 1946. No cases were reported this month in 37 prefectures. The remaining nine prefectures had rates ranging from 0.2 to 4.0. These prefectures were Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gifu, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Nara and Kagawa.

The case rate for malaria (13.4) was approximately 20 percent higher than in June (11.1). The death rate in July was less than 0.1 compared with 0.1 in June. The case rate was little more than half the rate (25.1) in July 1947 and approximately 12 percent of the figure (112.0) in the corresponding period of 1946. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.6 in Osaka to 12.5 in Saga, with the exception of Shiga Prefecture where the rate was 821.6. As usual, Shiga Prefecture accounted for nearly 70 percent (674) of all cases. This was the only rate higher than the national figure whereas 36 prefectural rates were less than half the average.

The case rate for scarlet fever was 3.9 in July compared with 3.8 in June. Death rates in both months were less than 0.1. The case rates in July 1947 and 1946 were 3.0 and 2.4 respectively. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 12 prefectures to 13.6 in Tokyo. Increases were recorded in 18 prefectural rates, decreases in 20 and 8 remained the same. Nine prefectures had rates exceeding the national rate by 50 percent or more and together accounted for nearly two thirds (192) of all cases. Those were Hokkaido, Miyagi, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Nagano, Shiga and Kyoto. Twenty-four prefectural rates were less than half the average.

Epidemic meningitis declined approximately 15 percent in July. The current case and death rates were 1.8 and 0.5 respectively compared with 2.1 and 0.6 in June. The current case rate was 44 percent less than in July 1947 (3.2) but nearly 30 percent higher than the rate (1.4) for the corresponding period of 1946. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 10 prefectures to 6.9 in Tokyo. Eight prefectural rates were 50 percent or more higher than the national rate. These were in Hokkaido, Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Ibaraki, Tokyo, Kanagawa and Nagasaki. Sixteen prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the national rate.

Twenty cases of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported in July, yielding a national rate of 0.3. There were 6 deaths representing a rate of 0.1. No cases or deaths were reported in June. In July 1947 the case rate was 0.1 and in July 1946 it was 0.6. Eighteen of the current cases were in Tokyo, representing a rate of 3.8. The remaining 2 cases were reported in Okayama and the prefectural rate was 1.3.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

*** Five additional communicable diseases accounted for 59,509 cases during July. Data on deaths are not available.

The tuberculosis case rate declined 6 percent from 583.8 in June to 548.9 in July. This was slightly below the rate (562.5) in July 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 171.3 in Fukui to 1,172.2 in Tokyo. Five prefectures had rates in excess of the national figure by 50 percent or more and together accounted for 29 percent (11,982) of all cases reported. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Iwate, Tokyo, Toyama and Shimane.

The pneumonia rate declined 45 percent, from 106.1 in June to 58.0 in July. The current rate was less than a third of the figure (182.4) in the corresponding period of 1947. Rates among the prefectures varied from 20.1 in Nara to 211.5 in Toyama. One fourth (1,104) of all cases were reported in five prefectures where the rates exceeded the national average by 50 percent or more. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Yamagata, Toyama, Hiroshima and Ehime.

There was a 43 percent reduction in the case rate for measles which was 75.8 in July compared with 133.0 in June. The current rate was less than one fifth the rate (396.8) in July 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 7.5 in Tochigi to 334.8 in Hiroshima. Eleven prefectures had rates in excess of the national figure by 50 percent or more. These were Hokkaido, Iwate, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Gifu, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima and Ehime. Together, these prefectures accounted for more than 45 percent of all measles cases.

Whooping cough continued its usual seasonal increase. The rate in July (112.6) was 32 percent higher than in June (85.4). It was, however, less than a third of the rate (371.5) for July last year. There was a wide range in prefectural rates, from 7.9 in Wakayama to 542.5 in Shimane. Eight prefectural rates exceeded the national rate by 50 percent or more. These were in Hokkaido, Gumma, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shimane, Fukuoka and Saga. More than 40 percent (3,607) of all cases of whooping cough were credited to these prefectures during July.

The influenza case rate in July (1.5) was 46 percent less than in June (2.8). It was 80 percent below the rate (7.5) recorded in July 1947. Half (23) of the prefectures reported they had no cases of influenza. The highest rate was 16.6 in Hiroshima where 28 percent (32) of all cases occurred.

The three venereal diseases accounted for a total of 40,529 cases. There were 18,950 cases of syphilis. The rate (253.8) was 10 percent less than in June (282.0) but 25 percent higher than in July 1947 (201.8). Rates among the prefectures varied from 83.5 to 827.4).

Gonorrhea accounted for 19,126 cases. The rate declined approximately 10 percent, from 281.6 in June to 256.1 in July. This was 16 percent less than the figure (306.1) in the corresponding period of 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 50.4 to 564.4.

Chancroid cases totalled 2,453. The current rate (32.8) was 16 percent less than in June (39.0) and 34 percent below the July 1947 rate (49.4). Prefectural rates varied from 2.3 to 94.1.

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague.

** In making comparisons with other months it should be noted that July 1948 included a five week period whereas June 1948 and July 1947 included four weeks. It should be noted that the 1947 and 1948 populations also differed. For these reasons, all comparisons should be based upon rates rather than numbers of cases or deaths.

*** These diseases are tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ending 31 July 1948

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	65	17.6	7	1.9	238	64.6	13	3.5
AOMORI	8	7.1	-	-	29	25.7	6	5.3
IWATE	10	8.3	-	-	44	36.5	7	5.8
MIYAGI	30	20.0	1	0.7	28	18.7	5	3.3
AKITA	20	16.6	1	0.8	57	47.4	11	9.1
YAMAGATA	9	7.0	1	0.8	42	32.9	10	7.8
FUKUSHIMA	9	4.7	1	0.5	171	89.8	19	10.0
IBARAKI	25	13.0	1	0.5	221	114.8	88	45.7
TOCHIGI	19	13.0	-	-	87	59.3	25	17.0
GUMMA	6	4.0	1	0.7	151	100.4	38	25.3
SAITAMA	13	6.5	-	-	117	58.3	38	18.9
CHIBA	8	4.0	-	-	53	26.2	11	5.4
TOKYO	43	9.0	6	1.3	436	91.2	86	18.0
KANAGAWA	20	9.4	5	2.4	87	41.0	18	8.5
NIIGATA	16	6.9	1	0.4	109	47.1	14	6.1
TOYAMA	5	5.3	1	1.1	15	16.0	5	5.3
ISHIKAWA	9	10.2	-	-	8	9.0	3	3.4
FUKUI	13	18.7	1	1.4	74	106.5	12	17.3
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	-	-	16	20.7	3	3.9
NAGANO	24	12.2	1	0.5	60	30.5	9	4.6
GIFU	4	2.8	-	-	151	105.7	40	28.0
SHIZUOKA	25	11.1	2	0.9	94	41.8	44	19.6
AICHI	19	6.4	1	0.3	237	79.4	88	29.5
MIE	17	12.6	2	1.5	69	50.9	18	13.3
SHIGA	2	2.4	-	-	24	29.3	2	2.4
KYOTO	19	11.4	2	1.2	59	35.5	21	12.6
OSAKA	17	5.3	1	0.3	177	55.5	26	8.2
HYOGO	21	7.2	1	0.3	106	36.3	25	8.6
NARA	12	16.1	-	-	12	16.1	1	1.3
WAKAYAMA	11	12.0	-	-	10	10.9	5	5.4
TOTTORI	2	3.6	-	-	18	32.0	4	7.1
SHIMANE	14	16.4	1	1.2	42	49.1	10	11.7
OKAYAMA	11	7.1	-	-	53	34.2	26	16.8
HIROSHIMA	22	11.4	-	-	69	35.9	22	11.4
YAMAGUCHI	8	5.7	2	1.4	54	38.2	16	11.3
TOKUSHIMA	10	12.2	-	-	38	46.5	7	8.6
KAGAWA	4	4.6	-	-	34	38.7	12	13.7
EHIME	15	10.8	1	0.7	107	77.0	46	33.1
KOCHI	5	6.2	-	-	16	19.7	5	6.2
FUKUOKA	38	12.5	2	0.7	91	29.9	25	8.2
SAGA	21	23.9	1	1.1	68	77.5	21	23.9
NAGASAKI	14	9.6	3	2.0	77	52.6	29	19.8
KUMAMOTO	4	2.4	-	-	61	36.1	28	16.6
OTTA	26	17.0	1	0.8	44	37.3	28	23.7
MIYAZAKI	26	26.5	2	2.0	55	56.1	18	18.4
KAGOSHIMA	20	12.0	1	0.6	50	29.9	10	6.0
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** July 1948	734	9.8	51	0.7	3859	51.7	998	13.4
* June 1948	928	15.5	59	1.0	1110	18.6	235	3.9
* July 1947	1486	24.8	102	1.7	5958	99.6	1117	18.7

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	55	14.9	5	1.4	21	5.7	--	-
AOMORI	13	11.5	1	0.9	3	2.7	-	-
IWATE	10	8.3	3	2.5	7	5.8	-	-
MIYAGI	26	17.4	-	-	21	14.0	1	0.7
AKITA	10	8.3	1	0.8	±	0.8	-	-
YAMAGATA	11	8.6	1	0.8	6	4.7	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	27	14.2	5	2.6	15	7.9	-	-
IBARAKI	28	14.5	3	1.6	16	8.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	27	18.4	3	2.0	2	1.4	-	-
GUMMA	15	10.0	2	1.3	9	6.0	-	-
SAITAMA	22	11.0	5	2.5	3	1.5	-	-
CHIBA	39	19.3	-	-	14	6.9	-	-
TOKYO	139	29.1	18	3.8	84	17.6	2	0.4
KANAGAWA	80	37.7	9	4.2	16	7.5	-	-
NIIGATA	35	15.1	2	0.9	19	8.2	4	1.7
TOYAMA	37	39.5	2	2.1	10	10.7	1	1.1
ISHIKAWA	11	12.4	2	2.3	-	-	1	1.1
FUKUI	15	21.6	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	269	136.6	16	8.1	10	5.1	-	-
GIFU	62	43.4	11	7.7	6	4.2	-	-
SHIZUOKA	38	16.9	5	2.2	34	15.1	1	0.4
ALCHI	66	22.1	10	3.3	21	7.0	1	0.3
RIE	53	39.1	3	2.2	14	10.3	-	-
SHIGA	5	6.1	-	-	±	1.2	-	-
KYOTO	45	27.1	7	4.2	6	3.6	-	-
OSAKA	52	16.3	4	1.3	11	3.4	1	0.3
HYOGO	55	18.8	5	1.7	4	1.4	-	-
NARA	20	26.8	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	12	13.1	1	1.1	2	2.2	-	-
TOTTORI	20	35.6	1	1.8	3	5.3	-	-
SHIMANE	18	21.0	1	1.2	48	56.1	-	-
OKAYAMA	41	26.5	3	1.9	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	64	33.3	3	1.6	13	6.8	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	16	11.3	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	20	24.5	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	5	5.7	4	4.6	4	4.6	1	1.1
EHIME	22	15.8	4	2.9	6	4.3	-	-
KOCHI	20	24.7	1	1.2	9	11.1	-	-
FUKUOKA	24	7.9	1	0.3	3	1.0	1	0.3
SAGA	13	14.8	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	9	6.1	1	0.7	4	2.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	1.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
OITA	25	21.2	2	1.7	4	3.4	-	-
MIYAZAKI	7	7.1	-	-	3	3.1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
** JULY 1948	1589	21.3	147	2.0	459	6.1	14	0.2
* JUNE 1948	799	13.4	95	1.6	297	5.0	14	0.2
* JULY 1947	1733	29.0	180	3.0	559	9.3	29	0.5

See Footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 31 July 1948
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	1	0.5
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	8	3.8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIÉ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KYOTO	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	5	1.6	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	3	4.0	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	4	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** July 1948	7	0.1	1	0.0	23	0.3	2	0.0
* June 1948	1	0.0	-	-	53	0.9	1	0.0
* July 1947	8	0.1	2	0.0	91	1.5	7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 31 July 1948
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLEPA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	18	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
INATE	8	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	6	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	6	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	53	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	6	2.8	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	12	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	6	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	6	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	12	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	10	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	674	821.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	4	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	5	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	6	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	10	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	14	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	17	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	11	12.5	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	15	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	6	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	15	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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** July 1948	1001	13.4	2	0.0	-	-	-	-
* June 1948	661	11.1	4	0.1	-	-	-	-
* July 1947	1521	25.4	1	0.0	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases		Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	573	155.5	966	262.2	3553	964.3
AOMORI	49	43.4	72	63.8	705	624.8
IWATE	140	116.1	51	42.3	1052	872.1
MIYAGI	79	52.8	185	123.5	827	552.3
AKITA	35	29.1	108	89.8	689	573.0
YAMAGATA	102	79.8	107	83.7	521	407.8
FUKUSHIMA	74	38.8	97	50.9	797	418.3
IBARAKI	81	42.1	77	40.0	532	276.3
TOCHIGI	11	7.5	109	74.3	547	372.9
GUMMA	17	11.3	328	218.1	388	258.0
SAITAMA	26	12.9	164	81.7	766	381.4
CHIBA	28	13.9	97	48.0	519	256.9
TOKYO	136	28.5	684	143.1	5692	1172.2
KANAGAWA	36	17.0	225	106.1	1567	738.9
NIIGATA	217	93.8	527	227.9	1076	465.3
TOYAMA	151	161.3	348	371.7	1026	1095.9
ISHIKAWA	143	161.3	219	247.0	678	764.7
FUKUI	133	191.5	82	118.1	119	171.3
YAMANASHI	7	9.1	28	36.3	169	218.9
NAGANO	159	80.7	307	155.9	953	483.9
Gifu	171	119.7	197	74.9	647	453.0
SHIZUOKA	119	52.9	164	72.9	927	412.1
AICHI	206	69.0	282	94.4	1107	370.7
MIE	107	79.0	91	67.2	489	361.1
SHIGA	36	43.9	113	137.7	327	398.6
KYOTO	146	87.8	276	166.0	1194	718.1
OSAKA	152	47.7	159	49.8	2132	668.4
HYOGO	294	100.6	170	58.2	874	299.1
NARA	22	29.5	31	41.6	315	422.4
WAKAYAMA	51	55.6	7	7.6	186	202.6
TOTTORI	68	121.0	31	55.2	426	758.1
SHIMANE	75	87.7	464	542.5	749	875.8
OKAYAMA	212	136.9	120	77.5	780	503.6
HIROSHIMA	644	334.8	157	81.6	1495	777.1
YAMAGUCHI	15	10.6	57	40.3	405	286.2
TOKUSHIMA	126	154.2	17	20.8	323	395.4
KAGAWA	60	68.4	36	41.0	256	291.7
EHIME	230	165.5	160	115.1	867	623.9
KOCHI	58	71.5	17	21.0	312	384.6
FUKUOKA	225	74.1	588	193.5	1839	605.2
SAGA	75	85.5	167	190.4	362	412.7
NAGASAKI	103	70.3	66	45.3	915	624.9
KUMAMOTO	141	83.4	99	58.6	484	286.3
OITA	64	54.2	122	103.4	735	623.0
MIYAZAKI	25	25.5	59	60.2	391	398.7
KAGOSHIMA	38	22.8	71	42.5	365	218.5
** JULY 1948	5660	75.8	8412	112.6	40988	548.9
* JUNE 1948	7947	133.0	5103	85.4	34876	583.8
* JULY 1947	23741	396.8	22230	371.5	33659	562.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	34	9.2	1	0.3	16	4.3	3	0.8	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	5	4.4	-	-	5	4.4	2	1.8	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.8	2	1.7	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	17	11.4	-	-	6	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	3.3	-	-	4	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.1	-	-	2	1.0	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	10	5.2	-	-	7	3.6	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	11	7.5	-	-	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	16	10.6	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	14	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	65	13.6	-	-	33	6.9	9	1.9	18	3.8	5	1.0
KANAGAWA	6	2.8	-	-	7	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	1.3	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	3	3.4	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	16	8.1	-	-	5	2.5	5	2.5	-	-	-	-
GIFU	8	5.6	-	-	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	4	1.8	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	13	4.4	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	7	8.5	-	-	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	12	7.2	-	-	3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	9	2.8	1	0.3	6	1.9	2	0.6	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	6	2.1	-	-	4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.3	-	-	2	1.3	-	-	2	1.3	1	0.6
HIROSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	2.9	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.4	-	-	4	2.7	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	3	1.8	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	3	1.8	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
** July 1948	291	3.9	3	0.0	138	1.8	36	0.5	20	0.3	6	0.1
* June 1948	228	3.8	1	0.0	126	2.1	33	0.6	-	-	-	-
* July 1947	179	3.0	3	0.1	189	3.2	59	1.0	3	0.1	1	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases		INFLUENZA Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	395	107.2	7	1.9
AOMORI	87	77.1	-	-
IWATE	78	64.7	-	-
MIYAGI	92	61.4	3	2.5
AKITA	92	76.5	-	-
YAMAGATA	143	111.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	130	68.2	-	-
IBARAKI	103	53.5	-	-
TOCHIGI	80	54.5	-	-
GUMMA	49	32.6	-	-
SAITAMA	64	31.9	1	0.7
CHIBA	42	20.8	2	1.0
TOKYO	247	51.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	95	44.8	8	1.7
NIIGATA	161	69.6	-	-
TOYAMA	198	211.5	-	-
ISHIKAWA	68	76.7	1	1.1
FUKUI	26	37.4	-	-
YAMANASHI	34	44.0	-	-
NAGANO	111	56.4	-	-
GIFU	94	65.8	4	2.0
SHIZUOKA	118	52.5	3	2.1
AICHI	131	43.9	2	0.9
MIE	54	39.9	7	2.3
SHIGA	23	28.0	3	2.2
KYOTO	68	40.9	8	9.8
OSAKA	91	28.5	4	2.4
HYOGO	82	28.1	9	2.8
NARA	15	20.1	1	0.3
WAKAYAMA	29	31.6	4	5.4
TOTTORI	33	58.7	-	-
SHIMANE	60	70.2	-	-
OKAYAMA	92	59.4	-	-
HIROSHIMA	194	100.8	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	32	22.6	32	16.6
TOKUSHIMA	56	68.6	1	0.7
KAGAWA	32	36.5	-	-
EHIME	174	125.2	-	-
KOCHI	39	48.1	6	4.3
FUKUOKA	181	59.6	-	-
SAGA	76	86.6	4	1.3
NAGASAKI	88	60.1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	114	67.4	2	1.4
OTTA	57	48.3	-	-
MIYAZAKI	43	43.9	2	1.7
KAGOSHIMA	63	37.7	-	-
*July 1948	4334	58.0	115	1.5
*June 1948	6339	106.1	166	2.8
*July 1947	10916	182.4	447	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
HOKKAIDO	101	27.4	792	215.0	719	195.1
AOMORI	24	21.3	244	216.2	206	182.6
IWATE	7	5.8	135	111.9	172	142.6
MIYAGI	21	14.0	191	127.5	276	184.3
AKITA	5	4.2	132	109.8	157	130.6
YAMAGATA	3	2.3	80	62.6	194	151.8
FUKUSHIMA	34	17.8	300	157.5	244	128.1
IBARAKI	48	24.9	223	115.8	220	114.3
TOCHIGI	24	16.4	247	168.4	312	212.7
GUMMA	32	21.3	228	151.6	329	218.7
SAITAMA	19	9.5	201	100.1	204	101.6
CHIBA	28	13.9	321	158.9	266	131.7
TOKYO	147	30.8	1397	292.3	1125	235.4
KANAGAWA	146	68.8	1197	564.4	943	444.6
NIIGATA	15	6.5	292	126.3	330	142.7
TOYAMA	13	13.9	254	271.3	262	279.8
ISHIKAWA	28	31.6	175	197.4	155	174.8
FUKUI	2	2.9	35	50.4	58	83.5
YAMANASHI	11	14.3	152	196.9	119	154.2
NAAGANO	11	5.6	286	145.2	262	133.0
GIFU	48	33.6	229	160.3	184	128.8
SHIZUOKA	50	22.2	481	213.8	466	207.2
AICHI	281	94.1	981	328.5	828	277.2
MIE	46	34.0	206	152.1	306	225.9
SHIGA	45	54.9	120	146.3	139	169.4
KYOTO	86	51.7	478	287.5	616	370.5
OSAKA	110	34.5	1061	332.6	1130	354.3
HYOGO	169	57.8	1614	552.3	2418	827.4
NARA	41	55.0	263	352.6	263	352.6
WAKAYAMA	49	53.4	454	494.5	212	230.9
TOTTORI	16	28.5	214	380.8	162	288.3
SHIMANE	4	4.7	100	116.9	100	116.9
OKAYAMA	96	62.0	563	363.5	626	404.2
HIROSHIMA	110	57.2	854	443.9	702	364.9
YAMAGUCHI	91	64.3	752	531.5	636	449.5
TOKUSHIMA	27	33.1	101	123.6	117	143.2
KAGAWA	15	17.1	103	117.4	146	166.4
EHIME	34	24.5	281	202.2	268	192.8
KOCHI	31	38.2	162	199.7	96	118.3
FUKUOKA	191	62.9	1377	453.2	1280	421.3
SAGA	28	31.9	306	348.8	253	288.4
NAGASAKI	59	40.3	533	364.0	481	328.5
KUMAMOTO	36	21.3	306	181.0	373	220.7
OTTA	29	24.6	245	207.7	195	165.3
MIYAZAKI	10	10.2	164	167.2	178	181.5
KAGOSHIMA	32	19.2	296	177.2	222	132.9
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** July 1948	2453	32.8	19126	256.1	18950	253.8
* June 1948	2327	39.0	16826	281.6	16849	282.0
* July 1947	2958	49.4	18317	306.1	12072	201.8

There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

The monthly reports refer to 4 and 5 week periods; one asterisk (*) indicates a 4 week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a 5 week period

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947 and the 1948 rates are based upon the enumerated population 1 October 1947.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.